



Can the LBJ Boom Economy Last?

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Whether he believes it or not, President Johnson can be sowing a whirlwind. And if Mr. Johnson thinks business is so good that nothing he does can really hurt it, somebody better wake him up. He's dreaming.

Our economy today is far more vulnerable than appears on the surface or than White House spokesmen state.

As of this date in 1965 plant and equipment expenditures have risen about twice as fast as national output. The manufacture of durable goods has risen half again as fast as non-durables. Private debt has risen twice as fast as private income.

Individual and government borrowings have increased \$187 billion. This is a 76 per cent increase in a single year.

These and other subsurface factors are characteristic of a fully developed business cycle. They certainly need not forecast a depression and nothing like a depression appears on the horizon. But they can forecast a recession and the whole structure of "Great Society" spending and debt assumes there will be no recession at all.

In fact, President Johnson, like President Kennedy before him, has turned his back on the entire history of business cycles and practically guaranteed the boom forever.

Alice in Wonderland explained to the Queen that by practicing half an hour every day she could believe six impossible things before breakfast. Well, what we're witnessing is hardly more substantial than that. Yet it's supported by our tax-deficit dollars on a scale that is nearly inconceivable.

The last Congress before President Kennedy's Administration appropriated \$84 billion of the peoples' money. President Johnson's "fabulous 89th Congress" appropriated \$110 billion. The increase is \$25 billion—a tidy 30 per



Top U.S. government financial officials appear at a recent news conference to discuss balance of payments. From left: J. L. Robertson, Federal Reserve governor; William McC. Martin, Federal Reserve Board chairman; Henry Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury; and John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce.

cent increase in five years. This charge is exceeded only by the appropriations for the first full year of World War II.

What Mr. Johnson does not say about the splendid rate of increase in capital investment is that this can hardly be expected to be maintained. It's running at the rate of between 10 and 15 per cent a year. The long-term rate is 3 or 4 per cent a year.

The orders for machinery and contracts for new industrial construction are marvelous. Nothing in these indicates any downturn. But if the cold facts of history mean anything, by the time capital spending does turn down business will already have started to slacken. Actually, that's when capital expenditures do turn down. They tell the story after the slackening—not before it.

Inventory accumulation is at a high level. It's being reduced in the steel

industry where inventories were built up by strike fears, but inventories are not being reduced in numerous other durable goods industries.

The rising profit margins to which Mr. Johnson so often refers are also subject to a shift. Even a moderate slackening would change this picture very fast indeed.

Costs are rising against a background of competitive pressures and the costs themselves have little relation to those that Mr. Johnson trots out when he speaks of "guidelines" for labor costs. He clamps the telescope to his blind eye in portraying the wage-cost spiral.

What about the fringe benefits? These are likewise a part of the total costs that must be passed on to consumers, as are taxes. By submerging both those hidden costs the picture the President

paints is further distorted.

In the past decade non-farm wage payments for the time worked are up 63 per cent. But fringe benefits are up 122 per cent in this period and now total nearly \$57 billion a year. They've been increased to about one-fifth of the labor cost. They make the true aggregate increase 71 per cent, or more than \$300 billion a year.

We can hope for the best—but we can't count on it. Neither can President Johnson. The blow from the Administration's stockpile bludgeon touched off a lot of executive-thinking. Red lights now flash at the highest levels of business sentiment. Mr. Johnson might well stop, look and listen if he doesn't want to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

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CHRISTMAS TREE



See page 10

Creech Memorial Fund Established

"No Tears for Ernest Creech," an article by Ted Humes which appeared in the November 13 issue of **Human Events**, has brought numerous letters from our readers asking how they could assist Creech's widow and 10 children.

The article, it will be recalled, related the tale of the brutal shotgun murder of Creech, a 38-year-old miner, in the coal region of eastern Kentucky. Creech, disgusted with union violence, had left the United Mine Workers and had continued to work in spite of the efforts of roving goon squads to close down his employers' mine.

Since his death, the Creech family has lived on a sparse income of contributions from sympathetic citizens in the area, together with

veteran's benefits.

A memorial fund has now been established by the National Independent Coal Operators Association to help the family. **Human Events** has agreed to accept checks made payable to "The Ernest Creech Memorial Fund" and transmit them to the NICOA. These contributions, as gifts to private individuals, are unfortunately not tax-deductible. A committee of the NICOA has been established to disburse the funds on a basis consistent with the needs of the family.

We can think of no better way to keep the meaning of Christmas and hope for the New Year alive for the Creech family than a generous response to this appeal by our readers.

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Address all subscription inquiries, complaints, address changes and other correspondence to Human Events, 410 First St., S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. For address changes print your new address on a plain sheet of paper and attach a copy of the address label from a recent issue of Human Events.

Bound Volumes indexed: July-December, 1963, \$18. April-June, 1963, \$18. January-March, 1963, \$18. Second six months, 1962, \$15. First six months, 1962, \$15. Second six months, 1961, \$15.

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HUMAN EVENTS is published weekly by *HUMAN EVENTS, INC.*, 410 First St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, \$12.50. (See coupon below).

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'The Penkovskiy Papers': Why the Soviets Are Screaming

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

There has been a big tizzy in Moscow over publication of *The Penkovskiy Papers*—and screams that this diary of a man who gave up his life as a spy for freedom and against tyranny is a forgery. For any observer of Soviet behavior, the violence of the Kremlin's reaction is in itself a voucher of the book's authenticity. There have been other books published, as explosive, but on analysis, fabricated, which have resulted in less than a boo from the Communist propaganda machinery.

The Penkovskiy Papers, edited by Frank Gibney, whom I knew when we were both editors on *Newsweek*, has also aroused the ire of the left-wing journals, which claim that it cannot be authentic because it could never have been smuggled out of the Soviet Union. But this, too, was said when the Central Intelligence Agency sneaked out of Moscow the then highly secret text of Premier Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin.

The Iron Curtain is not exactly a sieve, but both information and physical effects—like manuscripts—are able to penetrate it. This maddens the Soviets, but to date they have not been able to find a way to make their society hermetic. So far, no one has made a good case against the validity and authenticity of *The Penkovskiy Papers*. Until this is done, we must accept the bona fides of the responsible people who have sponsored it.

Not only Mr. Gibney and the translator, Peter Deriabin, are involved. Doubleday, as the publisher, must have given the original and those who vouched for it very careful scrutiny. It must also be assumed that the Washington Post, hardly the voice of "hard" anti-communism in the United States, would not have serialized the book without solid reassurances.

On one very small point, I can offer this corroboration. Over the years, I have known a number of defectors from Soviet espionage apparatuses. With one notable exception, namely Igor Gouzenko, who broke the Canadian spy case, they all wrote in the same manner—hard to describe but immediately recognizable. When I picked up *The Penkovskiy Papers*, I was struck by the similarities and exclaimed to a friend, "This must be real."

But why are the Soviets making such an outcry? They tried Col. Penkovskiy as an espionage agent of the United States and executed him. This has been no secret. Therefore, they cannot be outraged because their vulnerability is discovered. The reason, I believe, is not difficult to find.

At the present time, the Kremlin's strategy is to paint the Soviet Union in colors of utmost reasonableness and pacific intent. Though the new leaders of the *Tovarischi*, Kosygin and Brezhnev, occasionally make threatening sounds, they are not loud enough to upset the West—and they are followed by other sounds designed to soothe the West. Col. Penkovskiy, however, comes out flatly with the charge that Comrade Khrushchev had planned a "preventive war" in 1962. This charge covers the period of August.

The knee-jerk alibiers of the Soviet Union—and the Moscow propaganda machine—both denounce this as an "anti-Soviet slander" and a

"provocation." To bolster their charge, they insist that events have proved the falsity of the Penkovskiy material on this point. After all, has the Soviet Union launched any "preventive wars"? Does Western intelligence corroborate the Penkovskiy assertions?

The answer, of course, is a loud yes. And it is not necessary to turn to secret information to prove the point.

At the time that Col. Penkovskiy referred to, the Soviet Union was shipping intermediate-range ballistic missiles to Cuba and setting them up on launching pads aimed at the United States. Those were offensive weapons, as the late President Kennedy finally conceded in October of that year. The Soviet IRBMs, manned by Soviet technicians, had no logical justification for their existence on Cuban soil unless Khrushchev was at the very least contemplating "preventive war" against the United States.

Those who seek to discredit *The Penkovskiy Papers*, the Messrs. Gibney and Deriabin, and the CIA will have a hard time circumnavigating this particular set of circumstances. Not that they will try very hard. It is much easier to call names than to enter into honest debate. And the fact of the matter is that they cannot be convinced. Even on that great day when the Kremlin has fallen to democratic forces and its files are opened to the world, the ritualistic sceptics of anything anti-Communist will refuse to believe.

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BOBBY AND THE LEFTISTS—"So marked is the Senator's [Robert F. Kennedy] new far-liberalism that one after another he is dropping the positions of the late President. John Kennedy would neither speak for nor gladly deal with the far-out liberal wing. Robert Kennedy is becoming its most precise spokesman—and seemingly intends to become formally its leader."—William S. White

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HOW'S THAT AGAIN?—"Our junior and senior highs serve a splendid hot meal for 35¢ without costing the taxpayers anything, thanks in part to a government subsidy."—From the San Francisco *News Call Bulletin*

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TAXPAYERS CLIPPED AGAIN—"The U.S. Department of Labor is planning to spend \$257,824 to make "hair stylists" of rank-and-file barbers. The department said that a national agreement has been reached with the journeymen barbers union to teach the latest techniques of cutting hair to 3,030 barbers in 26 cities."—From "Brevities," a publication of the Employers' Association of Greater Chicago

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The Full-Page Ad: An Old Communist Gimmick

From the New York Daily News

Back in 1947, Hollywood's major movie companies quietly decided to blacklist Communist writers and actors.

Public indignation at growing Red influence over U.S. motion pictures forced the Hollywood decision. Among those blacklisted were Herbert Biberman, John Howard Lawson and Gale Sondergaard.

Twelve of these persons in late 1960 sued the big movie companies under the anti-trust laws, demanding that the federal courts order the blacklist discontinued. They lost the suit early in 1962.

Meanwhile, a lot of the reported total of 200 persons on the blacklist wrote movie scripts or handled acting roles under assumed names, with the quiet connivance of some companies or producers.

Time passed, as time will do; and on June 27, 1965, the New York Times carried a paid full-page advertisement

Federal Employees Unite

A New Farm Propaganda Mill

From the Chicago Tribune

In recent months federal employees who administer farm programs at the local level have organized themselves in associations in several important agricultural states, including Illinois.

The avowed purpose of these groups is to "seek, promote and maintain effective farm programs"—the very subsidy and crop control programs the members are paid by the taxpayers to administer. Membership is open to thousands upon thousands of present and past county and township payrollers of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and its predecessor agencies, going back to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or "triple A" of the Roosevelt era.

The ASCS is the Department of Agriculture agency which enrolls farmers in government programs, keeps track of the acreage they plant or don't plant, and hands out the subsidy checks. It has an office in every agricultural county in the land, and at last count had more than 100,000 payrollers who work on a per diem basis as members of farmer-elected county and township committees.

Over the years these bucolic bureaucrats have been used by Democratic administrations not only to propagandize for farm programs but also to talk up Democratic candidates at election time. So entrenched are they in their



American Farm Bureau head Charles Shuman warns farmers about "brainwashing" from the new organization.

from an outfit calling itself Artists Protest.

Entitled "End Your Silence," the blast shrieked that the "painters and sculptors, writers and editors, musicians and theatre artists of the United States" whose names were signed to the ad demanded an end to U.S. intervention in South Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

That, of course, would permit Communist grabs of both of those areas, with bloodshed and terror.

Several hundred names were carried in the ad—among them such well-known leftists or left-leaners or far-outs as Joan Baez, James Baldwin, Carleton Beals, Sally Bel-frag, Alvah Bessie, Allen Ginsberg, William Gropper, Rockwell Kent, Ring Lardner Jr., Joseph Papp, Victor Perlo, Paul Robeson, Morris U. Schappes, Pete Seeger—and the aforementioned Herbert

jobs and so dedicated to government control of the farm economy that when Ezra Taft Benson, former President Eisenhower's secretary of agriculture, tried to curb their extracurricular activities they raised indignant cries that he was "destroying the committee system."

This was the agency involved in the Billie Sol Estes scandal. Once the late President Kennedy summoned the state ASCS chairmen, who are full-time political appointees, to Washington and told them in not too subtle language to get over to Capitol Hill and plug for some legislation his Administration was trying to put over.

As recently as last August, Horace D. Godfrey, ASCS administrator, notified county ASCS offices to see that subsidy checks were delivered personally to farmers, instead of being mailed, so they could better impress farmers with how such subsidies serve the "national interest."

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the nation's largest private farm group, has warned that the new organization can be used as a powerful vehicle for "brainwashing farmers into accepting complete government control of agriculture." "There can be little doubt as to the purpose of this activity," he asserted, "and that is to promote and extend federal farm control programs while posing as a spokesman for farmers."

This is no legitimate farm organization, but a pseudo-group dedicated to promoting the welfare state in the rural areas. Department of Agriculture officials deny they promoted or encouraged their payrollers to organize, but it's a safe bet the officials haven't done anything to discourage them. After all, an organization which can dispense \$4 billion in subsidies annually can swing considerable influence in behalf of the "Great Society."

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COSTS VS. WAGES—"You can't hold the price line forever without holding the wage line. Yet today, if anybody thinks in terms of adding to the price of their commodity, they're in trouble with the Administration."—Robert P. Gerholz, president, U.S. Chamber of Commerce

Biberman, John Howard Lawson, and Gale Sondergaard.

In this, we see a new-old tactic of the Communist enemy of everything Americans and other free people have and are.

The trick consists in rounding up as many respectable and respected but suckerish prominent and semi-prominent citizens as possible, and getting them to join a bunch of Commies and fellow travelers in signing a manifesto carrying straight Communist propaganda.

There were a few respectable and respected names in the "End Your Silence" ad—not many, but a few. Their presence took the curse off the ad in the eyes of some unwary readers, and dimmed or erased any suspicion they may have had that this ad really was a blast from the Kremlin via the U.S. organization Artists Protest.

These ads, once published in a respectable U.S. newspaper, can be reproduced far and wide by the Communist propaganda apparatus, to "prove" that much U.S. intellectual opinion opposes whatever the particular ad denounces.

All they actually prove is that a few U.S. Communists roped in a lot of suckers to sign the ad, and found the money somewhere to have it printed.

It is an old Red gimmick, but it is revived and revamped whenever the Kremlin is especially anxious to knock out some U.S. government policy; for examples, the White House's determination to keep South Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic from being taken over by Reds.

Is there any effective counterplay for decent people to undertake against this Red tactic?



Gale Sondergaard, blacklisted in the '40s, was a recent signer of an anti-Viet Nam war ad.

Well, decent people might try encouraging their newspapers to refuse to run such advertising at any price. (The News, for one, doesn't run it, and regards known Communist money as too dirty for this newspaper to touch.)

Anti-Communist groups, too, can run big advertisements of their own. In recent weeks, at least two of such groups have done just that.

Freedom House has published a full-page ad in several papers, under the title "The Silent Center Must Speak Up!"—strongly backing President Johnson's policy in Viet Nam. The Committee for an Effective and Durable Peace in Asia has followed suit.

Such paid proclamations by true patriots, if gotten out at least as often as the Communist blasts, should do much to counteract and expose this particular Red tactic.

But the Kremlin evidently thinks highly of the device, so it seems doubtful that it will be dropped by the U. S. Reds any time soon, if ever.

Monument to the Old West... Faith in the Future!

From 10 acres of rented land to its now 200 acres, Knott's Berry Farm and Ghost Town typifies the courage, faith and work that built the Old West.

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BUENA PARK, CALIFORNIA

• Conservative Ronald Reagan, unannounced GOP candidate for governor of California, recently received favorable treatment in a *New York Times Magazine* cover story. Though written by Reagan critic Leo Litwak, the article points out that he has gathered an impressive following among both liberals and conservatives. Included among Reagan's fans: Rockefeller supporter Mrs. Thurmond Clarke; ex-Gov. Goodwin Knight supporter David Chow, a bigwig in Chinese-American circles in the Golden State; and a Hollywood contingent led by the conservative-minded Walt Disney and such liberals as Jack Warner and James Cagney. Litwak foresees Reagan as a tough candidate, admitting that "Reagan is articulate. He is earnest. He has done his homework."



REAGAN

• Here's one reason why Big Labor pushed through a number of Socialistic welfare programs in the last congressional session: Andrew Biemiller, the chief legislative lobbyist for the AFL-CIO, is a former Socialist leader. In the Aug. 26, 1944, issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*, Louis Waldman, a labor lawyer and three-time Socialist candidate for New York state governor, writes that Biemiller, at that time a candidate for a Wisconsin congressional seat, "is a former 'militant' Socialist who was one of the authors of the 1934 Detroit resolution which called for the replacement of the 'bogus democracy of capitalist parliamentarianism by a genuine workers' state.'" Biemiller, who won two terms in the House, later joined the Americans for Democratic Action.

• The well-known conservative youth group, Young Americans for Freedom, is planning a series of events to combat the peaceniks and the draft-card burners who oppose a strong policy against the Communists in Viet Nam. On December 7, Pearl Harbor Day, YAF has prepared a series of "Debate-Ins" around the country in which top debaters will take on the anti-Viet Namers. Furthermore, newly elected YAF Chairman Tom Huston is going overseas next month to promote the "International Youth Crusade for Freedom in Viet Nam." Highlights of the drive will take place Jan. 7-9, 1966, in a series of rallies in major U.S. and foreign cities, including several in free Asian countries.



HUSTON

• An upcoming book to be published by the David McKay Co. in New York will reveal the inside story of the radical peace movement. The report is written by ex-peacenik Phillip Abbott Luce, who recently quit the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Movement.

• The world's largest Negro organization last week voiced strong support for American intervention in South Viet Nam and said draft card burners "stab in the back every American now serving on the battle front." Delegates to the National Baptist Convention representing 5.5 million Negro church members also said that citizens who protest American policy in Viet Nam encourage the enemy. The resolution backing American policy was taken as a slap at the Rev. Martin Luther King, James Farmer and John Lewis, civil rights leaders who have denounced American policy in South Viet Nam.



KING

LBJ's Achilles' Heel

Political pros, who have long seen LBJ and his Administration as invincible to GOP onslaughts, have shifted their thinking in recent weeks. Their feeling now is that LBJ has a bear by the tail in the Viet Nam war. Insiders at the Democratic National Committee, in fact, say that while LBJ is riding the crest of a popularity wave at the moment, he is very much afraid that the war in Viet Nam could be his and the Democratic Administration's Achilles' heel. A shrewd politico, LBJ has also not forgotten that Harry Truman and the Democrats met their downfall in 1952 largely because of the Korean War's unpopularity with the American people, a war which the Viet Nam affair is gradually beginning to resemble.



LBJ's instincts, moreover, have been reinforced by expert grass-roots pollster Samuel Lubell, who stated last week that "reverses in Viet Nam" would almost certainly swell criticisms against LBJ.

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, a leading contender for the GOP nomination in 1968, has also put President Johnson on the spot with the American voter over Viet Nam. Appearing on the CBS television program, "Face the Nation" last week, Nixon stressed that the Viet Nam campaign could become a major issue for the Republicans if the Johnson Administration fails to take steps "to win the war . . . and to end it."

Hence, what LBJ will do to solve the Viet Nam problem has now become a much discussed topic on Capitol Hill.

Liberals inside the Administration are calling for a negotiated settlement; hard-liners want to extend the war. As mentioned on page 9, pressure is also mounting from outside the confines of the Administration. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, retired Air Force chief of staff, repeated again last week his belief that the United States must bomb "more important targets such as airfields with MIGs on them, power plants, oil storage, industrial targets, ports, etc." LeMay criticized the fact that top U.S. officials had limited the number of planes and the kinds of bombs that could be used against targets in North Viet Nam.

The President, it is reliably reported, would like to find a solution for the war in 1966, an election year. Many feel that this is the reason he sent Democratic Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield on a "Mission to Moscow" to sound out the Soviets. The President, it is said, had hoped to work out a deal with the Reds whereby negotiations on Viet Nam would be initiated in early 1966. While this is still a possibility, this hope is fading—even with the Mansfield journey.

The belief that the war was to end quickly has been blunted by increased Soviet and Communist activity in both North and South Viet Nam.

Hanson Baldwin, military editor of the *New York Times*, reports from Saigon that in recent weeks the number of Soviet-built MIG jet fighters at airfields near Hanoi has increased to 60 or 70. The number of Soviet supplied SAM-2 anti-aircraft missile complexes in North Viet Nam is put at 30. According to reliable estimates, 7,000 to 8,000 anti-aircraft guns or more are in position around important objectives in North Viet Nam and considerable amounts of Soviet and Chinese military aid are still flowing into North Viet Nam by sea and by land.

"The continuing increase of the defensive strength of North Viet Nam," says Baldwin, "has been accompanied by the dispatch of more and more regular North Vietnamese Army units and individual replacements to aid the Viet Cong in the south."

"All this appears to mean that in recent weeks the Communists have been increasing their strength at a faster rate than the United States."

Thus, while the South Vietnamese and Americans face a growing military problem, LBJ faces a burgeoning political problem. Unless he can come up with solutions, say the pros, his apparently invulnerable political posture at the present time will become far less so in the near future.

The President's Friends

Seven months after President Johnson commuted the labor racketeering sentence of St. Louis union leader Lawrence Callanan, an official of Callanan's local donated \$25,000 to the President's 1964 election campaign, according to the *Syracuse Post-Standard*.

The contribution by John L. Lawler, business manager of the politically powerful Steamfitter's Local 562, is listed by "Friends of LBJ" in its report on campaign expenditures on file with the clerk of the House.

Callanan was convicted in 1954 of conspiring with several other construction union officials in a \$28,000 shakedown of a Tulsa, Okla., pipeline contractor. He was sentenced to 12 years in prison and five years of probation.

He was paroled in 1960 after serving six years, but the six years of parole and the five-year probation period would have kept him out of union activity until 1971. All this was wiped out on April 17, 1964, however, when the President commuted his sentences.

Callanan recently became director of his local's lush political fund, which reportedly raises as much as \$300,000 a year from the 1,200 members of the local. The money is known to be dispensed in local, state and federal elections.

As head of the political fund, Callanan is reported to receive a salary of \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year.

The report showing the \$25,000 donation was sworn to by the treasurer of the "Friends of LBJ," Paul A. Porter. It was dated Jan. 12, 1965, and submitted on the letterhead of the Washington law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter. Abe Fortas, of course, is the man named by LBJ to the Supreme Court earlier this year. Another partner, Thurman Arnold, is a former New Deal bureaucrat who was an attorney for Callanan in the 1950s.

Other reports show Lawler gave \$2,000 to the "President's Club" and \$3,000 to the Democratic National Committee in 1964. The \$25,000 contribution Lawler made to the Friends of LBJ has raised eyebrows: The Hatch Act makes it illegal for anyone to give more than \$5,000 to a single committee in a federal election. The maximum penalty is five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine.

Reds Infiltrate U.S. Embassy

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee, in releasing hearings on the Otepka case, has focused on the intriguing ways in which the State Department has dynamited security procedures in both this country and abroad. (For more on this subject, see "U.S. State Department: A School for Scandal," *Human Events*, November 27, page 11.)

One of the revelations causing deep concern in security circles is a memorandum from a former high-ranking State Department official which was inserted into the hearings by subcommittee Chief Counsel J. G. Sourwine. The memorandum was penned by Asian expert Eugene Dooman upon his return from a trip to Japan in the fall of 1961—a few months after Edwin O. Reischauer had taken over his new post as U.S. ambassador to that country.

Dooman wrote that he had heard several of the Japanese employed by our embassy in Tokyo as translators of magazine and newspaper material were Communists. "He [the informant] didn't suggest, nor do I," wrote Dooman, "that they were known by the embassy to be Communists. However, it would be possible for one to do

considerable mischief by selectivity in choice of materials and by slanting the translations."

Contacted by *Human Events* at his home in Litchfield, Conn., Dooman said that he had received this data from a former major general in the Japanese Army, a person for whom Dooman has the highest regard. The Red infiltration problem, he said, was considered extremely serious by this ex-Army officer, who now teaches in a Buddhist college.

This feeling has long been shared by security officials in American embassies around the world, but the situation is considered particularly serious in Japan because Ambassador Reischauer and his deputy chief of mission, John K. Emmerson, care so little for security measures.

Reischauer, in fact, is an old-time member of the left-wing Institute of Pacific Relations and a one-time champion of Red China. In October 1949 he participated in the Round Table Discussion on American Foreign Policy Toward China held in Washington and pushed hard for American recognition of Red China and its participation in the Japanese Peace Treaty. Later works by Reischauer indicate his "soft-on-Red China" position.

Reischauer aide Emmerson also has been linked with the IPR and once helped to promote a Communist Japanese group during World War II, even though he testified under oath he was well aware of its Communist nature.

Japan, of course, is a key Western ally in the Pacific. Hence, security experts are doubly concerned about reports of increased Red activity there, particularly in the American embassy in Tokyo.

Demo Cover-up

Pultizer-Prize-winning reporter Clark R. Mollenhoff's blockbusting expose, *Despoilers of Democracy* (see page 12), has bared a new angle in the sensational case of ex-LBJ aide Walter Jenkins, the White House staffer fired in the midst of the 1964 presidential contest after reporters discovered he had been arrested on October 7 for sexual perversion.

The Jenkins case caused a storm of controversy, primarily because he had access to the most hush-hush government secrets, despite the fact that experts consider homosexuals very serious security risks because of the threat of blackmail. Moreover, in addition to the '64 arrest, newsmen found that Jenkins had been picked up on a morals charge in 1959. The White House, however, vigorously maintained it had no idea of the first arrest and was utterly astounded by Jenkins' moral lapse in 1964.

But Mollenhoff's book casts a black cloud of doubt on White House and Democratic denials that they had no previous knowledge of Jenkins' perversion.

Mollenhoff reveals that Don Reynolds, the insurance man who furnished accurate data to the Senate Rules Committee on Bobby Baker, had told Mollenhoff in January 1964—over eight months before the public disclosure of Jenkins' arrest—that the Rules Committee would never dare call Jenkins to testify on the Baker case, even though Jenkins had been accused of aiding Baker in unethical activities.

"They won't dare call Walter Jenkins," Mollenhoff says Reynolds told him. "Walter's a homo." Reynolds stressed that "there is a record and that's why they [the Democrats on the Rules Committee] don't dare put him under oath. Too many embarrassing questions could be asked."

Mollenhoff says that since questions from a reporter might have precipitated changes in a record or file, he decided not to be too inquisitive and hoped the political winds would force the Senate Democrats to question Jenkins.

"Once he was under oath," writes Mollenhoff, "the Republican committee members could get to the heart of the issue quickly. Either he had a police record or he didn't. If he did, he could be prodded for details."

But when it came time for a final decision on whether to call up Jenkins, the 6-to-3 Democratic majority failed to call him up—exactly as Reynolds had predicted.

Reds Get Illegal Visas

Security experts in the government have become alarmed at the easy way in which agents from abroad are entering the United States to help direct American Communist party operations. The problem has become so great that congressional authorities on immigration may soon launch a probe into the matter.

The most recent case that has caught the eye of anti-Communist specialists involves the issuance of American visas to several Italian Communist party (PCI) officials who met in September with top American party leaders in New York (see Victor Riesel column in October 23 *Human Events*).

The Italian CP chieftains, who came into the United States via Ottawa, had obtained diplomatic visas even though Section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act specifically prohibits foreign Communists intent on engaging in political activity from receiving such visas.

One of the Italians illegally permitted to come into the United States to visit with such key American Communists as Gus Hall was the young and treacherous Giuliano Pajetta, who controls Western Hemisphere operations for the Italian Reds.

The September 27 issue of the Italian Communist paper, *L'Unita*, carried the text of a joint communique which stressed that both American and Italian Communists thought that the "struggle to put an end to war in Viet Nam with the withdrawal of American troops constitutes today the most important duty facing peoples of the entire world."

The communique also revealed that the American CP supported the goal of a Popular Front Italian government which would remove Italy as an ally of the West.

Experts on communism say that the meeting also covered tactics which the American CP should employ to gain its objectives. Thus congressional probes want to find out who let the Italian Communists in illegally—and why.

'Medicare' Failure

While the Administration is cooking up new plans to thrust the federal government into the field of medicine even further, new light has just been thrown on the pitfalls of socialized medicine as practiced by the British. The article was written by Dr. Abraham Marcus in the London *Observer*.

Dr. Marcus reports that both "pessimists" and "optimists" are now "forecasting the early collapse of Britain's National Health Service . . . the enemies of the service who have continued hopefully to champion the cause of private medical practice rejoice because, for the first time since 1948, there is just a possibility that the fee-paying system may return in a big way."

For the past six months, says Dr. Marcus, revolt has simmered among general practitioners who claim they are much overworked and underpaid. More than 18,000 doctors out of 23,000 in the family doctor service have threatened to quit the Health Service unless the Ministry of Health improves matters.

Even if the ministry gives in to the doctors' demands, writes Dr. Marcus, many will probably resign to return to private practice.

Dr. Marcus reports that some of the doctors have been encouraged by the example of other doctors in the Midlands who have already taken the plunge into the private sector. The experience there, says Dr. Marcus, has "given the ordinary British patient the taste of private practice for the first time in 17 years."

• Richard T. Gosser, the former vice president of the United Auto Workers union whose unsavory affairs were exposed in Human Events, will shortly begin a three-year federal prison term for income tax fraud. Gosser's petition for a rehearing was turned down recently by the Supreme Court.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• The fledgling Conservative Book Club, established in April 1964, has become so successful that it has launched its own publishing company. Called Arlington House and located at the same address as the book club (542 Main Street, New Rochelle, N.Y.), the new firm will specialize in books that appeal to political conservatives. "They form a sizable segment of the population, as Mr. Goldwater demonstrated," stated club President Neil McCaffrey, "yet only a handful of publishers over the years have taken notice of them." Arlington House expects to publish some 10 books in 1966. Authors under contract include well-known columnists Ralph de Toledano, Holmes Alexander and Russell Kirk—all of whom appear in *Human Events*.



McCAFFREY

• *Have the Soviets really mellowed? Roman Rudenko, the attorney general of the Soviet Union, recently equated American officials with "Hitlerites" and strongly indicated he would hang them if he had the power. In an interview with TASS, the Soviet New agency (as quoted on page 2 of the November 12 issue of the Polish paper Trybuna Ludu), Rudenko said: " . . . Crimes for which 11 chief Fascist murderers were hanged are still being committed in this world. Suffice to recall American aggression in Korea, the unbridled American barbarity in South Viet Nam and the shady intrigues of American imperialists in the Dominican Republic. Practically all of the charges presented against the Hitlerite murderers may be applied to the activities of American militarists currently murdering peaceful inhabitants of Viet Nam . . ."*

• Simon Casady, president of the California Democratic Council, the largest Democratic volunteer group in the Golden State, said last week that students who lead the anti-Viet Nam demonstrations will some day lead the nation. Casady told 300 businessmen and executives at a meeting of the Sacramento Comstock Club that these students have been found to be among the most intelligent persons on the nation's campuses. "These people are going to wind up being your leaders," he said. Casady's opposition to U.S. policy in Southeast Asia has cost him the support of Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, who last September said Casady should resign from the CDC. But Casady refused and on November 13 narrowly survived impeachment by a group of CDC directors.



BROWN

• *Peace Corps officials report success in a recent recruiting drive at the University of California at Berkeley. The officials sought to enlist veterans of the tumultuous "free speech" demonstrations of last year and signed up 445 volunteers for two-year hitches. The figure was the largest reported for any school in the country.*

• New Haven, Conn., and Boston, Mass., have one thing in common: Both cities have had massive urban renewal programs directed by Edward Logue, a former aide to ultra-liberal Chester Bowles during the latter's stint as ambassador to India. Logue, who has offended many persons with his high-handed manner, was asked last week by Mayor-elect John V. Lindsay to give advice on New York City's urban renewal program. In accepting the part-time post, Logue said, "I don't think I've finished my work in Boston," but that "anyone with experience in urban renewal has an obligation, if asked, to advise Lindsay."



LOGUE

Marxism: The Overlooked Side Of the Rebellion in Rhodesia

By THOMAS A. LANE

Tandem Books, Ltd., of London has published a timely second edition of *The Puppeteers*, written by newsmen Harold Soref and Ian Greig to delineate the structure, membership and activities of British organizations committed to the termination of colonialism in Africa. The authors analyse 11 national and international organizations housed in London and dedicated to ending white rule in black Africa. They trace the interlocking membership of Socialist and Communist activists working not only to end colonial rule but to destroy capitalist influence on the continent. They reveal how powerfully these groups are represented in the ruling Labor government.

The book is timely because it shows how the Soviet Union has manipulated public opinion in Britain on the subject of colonialism. The organizations cited, and their counterparts in other countries, have wielded decisive influence in shaping public policy in the Atlantic world. We see the consequence today in British and U.S. policy in Rhodesia.

Soviet propaganda has depicted the white colonial powers as the capitalist and racist exploiters of black Africa. That appraisal of capitalism is Marxist dogma, unrelated to reason or history; and the racism is thrown in because it embellishes the Marxist theory of the class struggle. But the shocking reality is that this Marxist caricature of colonialism has been accepted by the feeble intellectuals of the free world.

The true history is very different. Acting under their sense of manifest destiny, the great powers of Europe carried the vanguard of modern civilization to the benighted corners of the world, first in the age of exploration and again in the closing decades of the 19th Century and the first decade of the 20th Century. In some areas they terminated frightful barbarity. In others, they emancipated peoples from the bondage of ancient despotisms and the tyranny of archaic conventions.

In all areas, they introduced Western concepts of the rule of law and the worth of the individual. In all areas, they started new industries, improved old methods, spread scientific know-



Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith talks with Africans after opening a casino in Lingstone, Rhodesia, recently.

ledge, expanded education, pioneered new concepts of public health. In all these lands, the native peoples prospered as they had never prospered before. That was the monumental achievement of colonialism.

The Western political system was itself the executioner of colonialism. Its essential character prepared the people for self-rule. That was to be its fulfillment.

Could that goal be reached? Would the people be trained to the responsibilities of freedom, or would they be abandoned in midstream to the claims of a small elite, trained in the maxims of Marxism to practice despotism?

The Soviet Union wanted no republic of free men. It wanted a proletariat subject to the Communist party. If offered money and power to a native elite which would serve its aims. Whether they accepted the Soviet pretensions or not, African leaders generally found the single despotism of socialism more useful to their ambitions than the diversity of freedom.

In much of black Africa, independence has only restored the chains of tyranny and the poverty of chaos. The peoples' hope of personal freedom and economic opportunity has been sacrificed by colonial powers unequal to the Soviet challenge.

This is the issue in Rhodesia today. The white leaders of the country refuse to abandon their civilization in cowardly flight. They will preserve that civilization for black men as well as for white men. They will share the government with black men who hold the same allegiance to concepts of individual worth and the rule of law, but not with black men who would destroy those foundations of liberty. They are the true friends of the black Rhodesian working man.

Among their enemies, these defenders of civilization can count not only the Soviet Union but the United States of America.

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CONFUSION COMPOUNDED—“Transportation policy-making is divided between the Department of Commerce, the Federal Aviation Agency, the Coast Guard, the Army Engineers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Maritime Commission and the new Department of Urban Housing and Development . . . at a time when . . . our cars are choking our highways, our highways are strangling our cities, and our commuter railroads are consumed by neglect and disuse. Never has a unified transportation policy been more essential, and seldom has it seemed farther away.” —Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, (D.-Conn.)

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HOUSEWIVES ALARMED—Pollster Louis Harris finds American housewives up in arms over increases in the cost of living, says the political impact of the issue looms “as a storm center of major magnitude.” Eighty-seven per cent of the housewives surveyed by Harris expressed concern about the soaring cost of living.

Why Doesn't LBJ Dump Laborers on the Market?

From the Dallas Morning News

certainly it can force the commodity's price down.

It possesses other powerful but somewhat extra-legal weapons, such as the threat of lengthy and expensive anti-trust suits. Using these, it can fix prices on any commodity as surely as in the days of World War II, when it had formal price controls. The government has always had powerful weapons to use against business, for the power to tax is the power to destroy and has been so recognized through most of our history.

The government should try to fight inflation and certainly it has the means to wage this fight. The question that must arise, though, is this: Why must the government do all of its inflation-fighting on one small front?

One of the largest factors in the rise of prices is the spiral of wages and other labor costs. Many labor unions continue to demand wage hikes far beyond increases in productivity, and they strike if they do not get them.

If it is fair to dump government aluminum to force down prices, why does government not dump the government-controlled labor commodity to force

down wages? If the government can flood the market to break a price increase, why can't it use draftees to move into empty production lines of a struck industry to break a strike for a wage increase?

If the government can use this club against industry when it asks more for its product than government believes it should, then why does it not swing with the same bludgeon when unions ask for more for their product, labor, than government has suggested?

If it did so, it would be denounced as the most tyrannical dictatorship this country has ever known. And the denunciations would be deserved.

It seems unlikely for the present that government will roll back wage increases with the ferocity that it attacks price increases. Wage earners have more votes than do shareholders and this, more than justice or the tenets of political morality, is their chief protection as long as the need for votes is paramount in the federal government's agenda.

But the power of the big stick to shape the economy exists. It can be used and twice within the past month it has been used. No one on the American scene, worker, stockholder or businessman, can draw much comfort from the crushing blows dealt the metal industry management. The government that learns to use the big stick on its own citizens usually goes on to wield it as a whip.

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KING ON VIET NAM—The Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A., welcomes the report that Martin Luther King will continue to denounce American intervention in South Viet Nam. The Red paper quoted King as saying: “I have made it very clear that as a minister of the gospel I consider war an evil. I must cry out when I see war escalated at any point.”

Inflation is an insidious sneak thief. It steals from old and young, rich and poor, by quietly reducing the value of every dollar of their income and savings. It penalizes the thrifty and picks the pocket of the pensioner.

Therefore, it would seem that Administration action to control inflation would be a praiseworthy move. And so it would be, if it were not all concentrated on one narrow slice of the economy.

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara now announces that the government will dump 200,000 tons of copper to hold down and possibly roll back copper prices. This came in the wake of a cent-per-pound price increase and one week to the day after a government victory over an aluminum industry price boost by a similar application of pressure.

That the federal government can apply crushing pressure on any private firm or combination of firms is undeniable. It owns vast stockpiles of commodities, stockpiles preserved for use in case of a national emergency that might disrupt normal channels of supply. If it dumps large amounts of the stockpile of any commodity at cut-rate prices,

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Capitalist Materialism Is Not a Vice

By the REV. IRVING E. HOWARD in *Christian Economics*

"And God saw everything that he had made and behold, it was very good."
—Genesis 1:31

When a famous monk of the Middle Ages gave away his last possession, a copy of the Scriptures, because Jesus had said to the rich young ruler: "Go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor . . . and come and follow me," that monk missed the whole point of the story.

The wealth of the rich young ruler was not evil, but the rich young ruler's attitude toward it was wrong. The point has frequently been made that it is not money, but the "love of money" which is the "root of all evil." An economist would be tempted to make the further distinction that it is not the love of *real wealth* which is condemned, but the love of the *symbol* of wealth—money.

When God finished creating real wealth—the material universe—he pronounced it good (Genesis 1:31). Neither in the Old Testament nor in the New Testament does the gnostic belief that matter is evil find favor. Christianity won the battle against gnosticism in the second century, but the idea that to be truly devout one must not enjoy the materialistic pleasures and comforts of life is still with us.

To be sure, "Man does not live by bread alone," and those who hope to solve problems by improving man's physical circumstances should heed those words, but the same Lord who said this also taught his disciples to pray, "Give us this day our daily bread." There is a strong materialistic element in New Testament Christianity.

Foreign visitors are frequently fond of condemning America for its materialism, but in the next breath they ask for United States' foreign aid so that they can enjoy some of that materialism too.

The materialism of America in itself is not a vice; it is a virtue. There is no virtue in poverty, dirt, or in long hours of manual labor—the things our capitalistic materialism has done more to conquer than any government-sponsored "War on Poverty" can ever hope to equal. One has only to compare the "poverty" of America with the genuinely poverty stricken people of Africa or Asia to find how much poverty we have abolished by concentrating on capitalistic material progress. Even Russia has decided to imitate some features of American capitalism because it has worked so well.

A world traveler recently returning from Latin America told a group of

clergymen in New York City that there are no problems in Latin America that hard work would not go a long way toward solving, but work is something most Latin Americans approach with little enthusiasm. Foreigners from Europe and the Orient, especially the Japanese, invariably prosper in Latin American countries because they are willing to work. Seeing their prosperity, the Latin Americans then raise the cry: Expropriate foreign capital!

We sometimes hear that Americans have never learned how to play, how to relax, or how to meditate. Americans are too busy making money, our critics complain. To be sure, Americans are not religious enough, but—compared with the people of other countries—they take time off from chasing materialistic wealth to crowd their churches.

Church attendance in materialistic America is far below what it should be, but it is far ahead of what it is in those countries which boast that they have not been corrupted by our "vulgar materialism."

To be sure, concern for materialistic success can become evil. If, like the rich man in *Luke 12:16-21*, we say, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years: take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry," we are a fool indeed. We have lost sight of our eternal destiny and have made material things an end in themselves rather than a means to glorifying God.

Letter writers sometimes accuse us of wrongdoing by mixing economics and

Christianity. We reply that the whole physical universe is the creation of God, given to man to have dominion over (*Psalms 8:6*). Therefore, the materialistic, economic life of man is not something evil to be shunned while we concentrate upon more spiritual matters. A Christian is much more devout when he obeys Paul's injunction: "Not slothful

in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord" (*Romans 12:11*), than when he self-righteously pronounces the quest for materialistic pleasure and comfort beneath his spiritually minded interest.

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APPROVES PEACENIKS—Former Ambassador to India John Kenneth Galbraith, a leader in the Americans for Democratic Action, says student protests against U.S. policy in Viet Nam are "proper, good and desirable." The Harvard professor says that "those who object to them are wrong."

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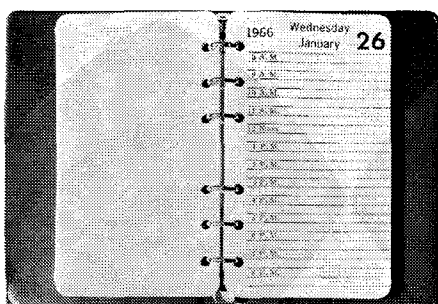
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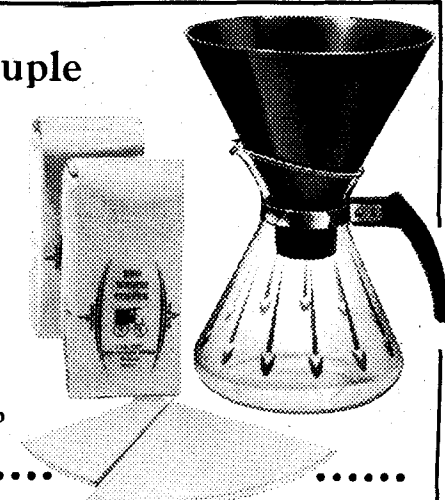
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Red China Vote Shows Foreign Aid Failure

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The recent vote on the admission of Communist China to the United Nations symbolized anew the abject failure of a foreign aid program that was designed to win friends and influence nations.

In 20 years, U.S. planners have distributed more than \$115 billion in countries large and small, rich and poor. Add to this \$25 billion in interest on the money we have borrowed and the aid program has cost the taxpayers more than \$140 billion. Yet the facts are clear:

Of the 47 nations who rallied to Peking's side, only two—Bulgaria and Rumania—have gone without American aid.

No assistance, it is true, has gone to Byelorussia, the Ukraine and Mongolia, U. N. members who voted for Red China's admission. But the State Department considers these three to be part of the Soviet Union, a recipient of \$186 million in U.S. aid.

And no aid has gone directly to

Singapore, the fledgling state that recently broke away from Malaysia. As part of Malaysia, however, Singapore shared in American grants totalling \$27 million.

The fair-weather friends who deserted the United States last week range from A (Afghanistan) to Z (Zambia). They include members of NATO (United Kingdom, France, Denmark, Norway) and the Warsaw Pact (USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland). They have all been, at one time or another, beneficiaries of American largesse.

In the box below is the rollick on aid given by the United States to countries who voted recently to admit Red China to the family of nations. The figures are complete only through June 30, 1964, the last year for which they are available, and do not include certain military and Food for Peace handouts.

Note: Ironically, many of the nations who opposed Red China's bid for U.N. membership have received comparatively little in American foreign aid. Niger (\$7 million) and the Malagasy Republic (\$4 million) both denounced the Peking regime as an outlaw bent on global subversion. The Ivory Coast (\$22 million) also fought Red China's admission, citing the Charter provision that only peace-loving nations are eligible for U.N. membership.

Niger, the Malagasy Republic and the Ivory Coast are former French colonies. They resisted strong French pressure in opposing the Chinese Reds.

Several other newly independent African states also backed Free China and they, too, have received but a tiny fraction of the American aid given to many of Peking's allies. They include Gabon (\$4 million), Togo (\$9 million) and Upper Volta (\$5 million).

(Copyright 1965, King Features Synd.)

COUNTRIES	AMOUNTS	COUNTRIES	AMOUNTS
Afghanistan.....	\$ 281,000,000	Mauritania	\$ 3,000,000
Albania.....	20,400,000	Morocco.....	466,000,000
Algeria.....	149,000,000	Nepal	59,000,000
Burma	110,000,000	Nigeria	131,000,000
Cambodia	376,000,000	Norway.....	1,267,000,000
Central African Republic	2,000,000	Pakistan	2,629,000,000
Ceylon	92,000,000	Poland.....	548,000,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	5,000,000	Sierra Leone	21,000,000
Cuba	52,000,000	Somali.....	42,000,000
Czechoslovakia	189,000,000	Sudan.....	84,000,000
Denmark.....	953,000,000	Sweden.....	109,000,000
Ethiopia	231,000,000	Syria	99,000,000
Finland	57,000,000	Tanzania.....	29,000,000
France.....	9,477,000,000	Uganda.....	15,000,000
Ghana	163,000,000	USSR.....	186,000,000
Guinea	49,000,000	United Arab Republic.....	952,000,000
Hungary	19,000,000	United Kingdom	8,712,000,000
India	5,622,000,000	Yemen.....	33,000,000
Iraq.....	94,000,000	Yugoslavia.....	2,586,000,000
Kenya.....	28,000,000	Zambia	1,000,000
Mali.....	14,000,000	TOTAL.....	\$35,955,400,000

'66 Campaign Issue

More Scandals in Poverty War

Worried pros of the Democratic National Committee believe the Administration's multi-billion "War on Poverty" will be a major campaign liability in the 1966 off-year elections. And with reason:

- The General Accounting Office has begun an investigation into the use of federal funds as bail money by anti-poverty leaders in Syracuse, N.Y. The funds were used to spring from jail two anti-poverty workers and nine demonstrators who staged a sit-in at the county welfare department.

- A staff member of the United Planning Organization, anti-poverty headquarters for the nation's capital, was arrested for sodomy. Police said the staffer, Issac J. Parks, assaulted a 26-year-old woman who had come to the anti-poverty offices looking for a job. Parks has a prior police record and was on parole for robbery when arrested last week.

- One hundred and fifty members of the Kalamazoo, Mich., Job Corps staged a wild riot that required 100 police

officers to quell. "The kids were turning over cars and busting windows," Police Lt. Errol Ligan reports. "A couple of jewelry stores were pretty much cleaned out." Police arrested nine corpsmen and confiscated a linoleum cutter, a switchblade knife, an auto jack handle and a pair of bolt cutters, among other weapons.

- The director of a riot-torn Job Corps center at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., was fired recently after Washington learned that his wife and the wives of 51 other middle-management employees had been on the camp's payroll, according to the Washington Post. Anti-poverty spokesmen said later the Post story was "misleading" but the newspaper stuck by its account.

- The Boston Traveler recently completed a lengthy investigation of that city's Neighborhood Youth Corps with the charge that "fraud, theft, sloppy administration and the political pork barrel have poisoned" the \$1.8-million project. Rep. Silvio Conte (R.-Mass.) called for a full-scale congressional in-

vestigation of the scandal-ridden program.

- Camp Kilmer, the Job Corps center in New Jersey often billed as a "War on Poverty" showcase set-up, suffers from "flagrant deficiencies," according to a report prepared by Rutgers University experts. The report said Job Corps officials were concerned primarily with putting up a "good front" and ignored pressing problems, according to the New York Times. The experts questioned the basic philosophy of the Job Corps, asserting: "It should never be taught that removing youths from their homes and communities is other than a stop-gap solution to youth employment problems. Indeed, such acts may be socially debilitating, and produce extremely undesirable results."

PREDICTION FROM OLYMPUS
—In the wake of 30 years of deficit spending, and in spite of a national debt now approaching \$319 billion, Walter Lippmann recently unburdened himself of the following: "The federal revenue system is far more efficient than the local [tax-collecting] systems can be. The federal system is so efficient that it may soon be producing more revenue than the federal government can usefully spend on its traditional activities."

Flood Raps Johnson On Canal Giveaway

Rep. Daniel Flood (D.-Pa.) continues to rap President Johnson's decision to relinquish sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone. The Quaker State lawmaker says that under the new treaty the United States will continue to use alien Panamanians to police the zone.

Flood says we decided to use Panamanian police soon after the January 1964 Red-led mob assaults against the Americans. "I vigorously opposed their employment" at that time, states the congressman.

A central argument against their use, Flood stresses, is that alien Panamanians are not bound by oath to support the Constitution of the United States as is required of U.S. citizens serving as Canal Zone police.

"Alien employees in nonsecurity positions, such as the police force of the



Rep. Daniel Flood (D.-Pa.) warns of the danger of Red infiltration of the zone police.

Canal Zone, are another. It is known that certain aliens of the canal enterprise holding positions of security character were disloyal to the United States in January 1964, and gave active support to the bloody riots and the attempted mob invasion of the Canal Zone, for which they were never prosecuted.

"In the event of similar situations in the future, would these Panamanians who are unwilling and do not take an oath of loyalty to the United States support proper authority in the Canal Zone, or would they follow Red-led mobs in renewed attempts to destroy that authority and to sabotage the canal itself?"

Sooner or later, states Flood, Communist revolutionaries will infiltrate the ranks of the alien contingent on the Canal Zone Police Force and "attempt to do the work desired by Red revolutionary power."

□ □ □

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of dollars have been spent to educate the public about ZIP codes, but it seems that new Postmaster General Larry O'Brien had better spend some of this money on his own workers. A member of the Human Events staff called the main office of the U.S. Post Office Department here in Washington last week to inquire as to the exact meaning of "ZIP." The Public Relations Office proved a blank; the Information Office had no information. Finally, after much confusion, the telephone operator located a third office, where a man with what was described as "specialized" information, was able to solve the puzzle: ZIP, readers will be pleased to learn, stands for "Zone Improvement Program."



Strategic Air Command B-52s pound Viet Cong hideouts in South Viet Nam.

A Colonel's Tears

The Mistakes of China and Korea Must Not Be Repeated in Viet Nam

By ALICE WIDENER

Tonight on the 7 p.m. newscast there was a colonel on the TV screen, an American colonel on a Viet Nam battlefield in a valley near the Cambodian border. The battle between our forces and the Communists had been raging for three days in the valley. The colonel was pleading for the folks back home to appreciate the good qualities of the American fighting men under his command. He looked tired and gaunt. His words must have hurt his throat as he struggled to control his emotion and force them out. He spoke of the bravery, endurance, obedience, superb ability and high resolve of our GIs in Viet Nam. "And," said the colonel slowly, "they are—kind."

Reproachfully, for a moment, he looked straight out from the TV screen at his distant American civilian audience, among whom a loyal majority permit



MacArthur



Wedemeyer

a disloyal minority to lend aid and comfort to the deadly enemy.

From a living room sofa, for that moment, I could see directly into the colonel's eyes. Tears were there.

The tears in a soldier's eyes are the saddest tears.

It is terrible to see a general cry. I know, because I have seen it twice.

In 1951, I paid a visit to Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer at his office in the Chrysler Building, New York City. The general had granted me an appointment because I wanted to ask him a question about the State Department's 1949 White Paper on the fall of China to the Communists. There are copious quotations in the White Paper from the famous Wedemeyer Report which had been suppressed in 1947 by the Truman Administration. A fine-print footnote in the China White Paper states that all references to Korea in Gen. Wedemeyer's report had been deleted

by the State Department editors as "irrelevant" to the subject of China.

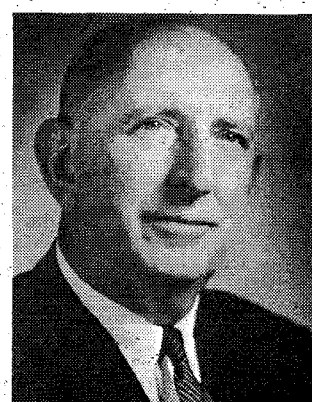
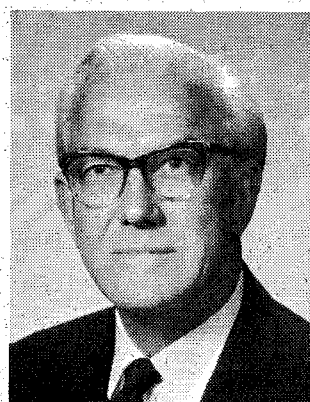
"General," I said, "when you wrote your report, did you consider Korea as irrelevant to China?" Instead of answering, Gen. Wedemeyer leaned forward, looking intently at me, then brushed a hand across his eyes. "I have been waiting a long time for someone to ask me that question," he said quietly. "Sometimes I thought no one would ever ask it."

We pay a bloody toll in men and material every day in Viet Nam for ignoring the military advice of such men as Gen. Curtis LeMay and the political advice of such men as former Congressman Walter Judd, one of our wisest authorities on the Far East.

Both men agree that the war in Viet Nam is not being carried to the enemy in such a way that his will to fight can be broken. The main bases of his strength are still protected. We are grinding down his armies in the field—where he has almost limitless replacements—but we are not knocking him out.

What could we do?

Advocates of Stepped-Up Bombing



These three experts have all recently called for U.S. bombing of military targets around Hanoi: Gen. Curtis Le May (left), retired Air Force chief of staff; L. Mendel Rivers (D.-S. C.) and Richard B. Russell (D.-Ga.), chairmen, respectively, of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

There was a long silence. The general seemed unaware anyone was in the room. When he spoke, it was evident his thoughts had traveled back to World War II and to his arduous period of post-war duty in China.

"It was lonely, nights, out there," he said. "After supper, I used to study the Greek and Roman classics. The myths; history; poetry."

Again there was silence.

The general sat there erect, dignified, scholarly, composed.

Quietly, then, he said I would have my answer later. Tears welled up in his eyes and spilled over onto his fine, aristocratic face.

"The Greeks knew about beauty, comedy and tragedy," he said. "And freedom."

Later that day, a messenger brought the general's answer in a big manila envelope. Inside was his own copy of the Wedemeyer Report. On the front page was the title "China-Korea." In the first few paragraphs was Gen. Wedemeyer's cogent warning of 1947 that the strategic situations in China and Korea were "inextricably intermingled."

I stared at the hyphenated title and at the highly significant analysis, "inextricably intermingled." With a pang in my heart, I understood why the tears had welled in the general's eyes. Congress was investigating the Korean War and at long last Gen. Wedemeyer's analysis of Korea in the suppressed report had been released to the public. Too late. Much too late. It seemed the State Department had waited to release the China part of Wedemeyer's China-Korea Report until after China had fallen to the Reds; also, the department had waited to release the Korea part until after almost all Korea had been destroyed by the Reds.

What a death-dealing act was the 1947 suppression of the Wedemeyer Report!

Administration Ignores Experts' Advice

By BARRY GOLDWATER

My recommendation during the presidential campaign was that we strike at the heart of enemy resistance, the capital at Hanoi. I urged that we issue adequate warnings so that civilians could be evacuated and that we then get on with the tough but necessary job of destroying the enemy's production facilities and communications centers.

Gen. LeMay and Walter Judd have spoken along these lines. Many of my former Senate colleagues believe these steps are necessary, and hearings held in both houses of the Congress give ample support to this position. Military studies in the Pentagon undoubtedly have reached similar conclusions.

Later in 1951, Gen. Douglas MacArthur granted me an exclusive interview in his office at 90 Church Street, New York City. "In Korea," said the general, "for the first time in my career, when I went to see my wounded in the hospital, I couldn't bear to face them as commanding officer. Always, before, when I had gone to visit the wounded, I had been comforted by the knowledge that together we had done our best with the best we had. Never before had I faced wounded Americans who had been forced to fight against an enemy with their hands tied behind their backs and . . ."

The general's voice broke. He buried his face in his hands. When he looked up after a while, his bold, sensitive face was streaked with tears.

Tonight, this November 1965, I saw on a TV screen the face of an American colonel in Viet Nam. He was pleading with the folks back home, while a battle was raging and enemy guns were firing, to think well of the men under his command. What a commentary on our times that such a plea under such circumstances should be felt necessary! There were tears in the colonel's eyes which were like the tears in Gen. Wedemeyer's eyes and the tears in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's eyes.

China. Korea. Viet Nam. China-Korea. Korea-Viet Nam. Viet Nam—

Or will we Americans, having had enough of subversion and of fighting wars-without-victory, strike with all our might and put an end to appeasement of communism?

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SENATOR SOAPER OPINES:—A college student says he has a vague feeling that things aren't right in our society. Maybe he could carry a blank picket sign.—From the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

President Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk have given lip service to such a position by warning the Viet Cong that there would be no privileged sanctuary in this war, such as that given the Communists beyond the Yalu in the Korean War.

Having served notice, however, the Administration has proceeded in practice to give the Viet Cong exactly that—a privileged sanctuary in Hanoi, the capital of North Viet Nam.

Why this should be remains a secret of this Administration. But we have reached the point where we and the world are owed an explanation or a change in policy.

We have the unquestioned power to halt the Viet Cong and make them retreat, even to make them respect peace terms. The war could be ended in Viet Nam, it could be won. But it cannot be until we use our power fully against those vital enemy positions.

Blowing up bridges will not do the job, nor will inflicting casualties on the ground. At the end of such slow and bloody work it is much more likely that a shaky and short-lived compromise would be negotiated rather than a lasting peace.

The war will be won when Hanoi, the production center of Viet Cong supplies and food and communications, becomes the target for America's unexcelled military might.

From the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*

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To Improve His 'Image'

LBJ May Drop Full-Dress Press Conferences

By WALTER TROHAN

President Johnson hasn't held a full-dress press conference since last August 26. In view of his gall bladder operation of October 8, this lapse might not be newsworthy except that the chief executive has confided to a select few that he doesn't intend to hold full-scale, on-the-record press conferences if he can avoid it, and he can.

Johnson would prefer background sessions with newsmen regularly assigned to the White House, much as he preferred Saturday afternoon sessions with a handful of selected newsmen when he was Senate Democratic leader. He has pitched his appeal to the understandable desire of some reporters to represent themselves to their editors as White House intimates and confidants.

According to the President, the restricted sessions will enable the reporters to engage in a give-and-take relationship with the chief executive, whereas they are pretty much restricted to one question, if any, at the full-dress TV press conference.

Naturally, he minimizes the fact that background sessions, at which he cannot be quoted, enable him to manage news. He will be able to get reporters to print what he wants without having it credited to him, but to sources close to the President or some other such euphemism.

If the presidential plan becomes the rule, with some exceptions that might be dictated in campaign years or by other desirable events, the relations of the press to the President would go back to the days of Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover and their "White House spokesmen." Franklin D. Roosevelt established the press conference without direct quotation, unless authorized. Dwight D. Eisenhower introduced the televised press conference with full quota-

tions. Of course, pressure of the press and public could make him change his mind, which is likely.

Perhaps no other President in this century has been so concerned with his image as President Johnson. He is highly sensitive to criticism, spending much of his time answering attacks that he should ignore and even more time in dwelling on corrections. News service reporters have found that they can hardly get their leads on the wires before the President is calling up with demands for revisions.

Johnson can't seem to forgive and forget when he is criticized. He frequently recalls that he was labeled as undignified when he allowed himself to be photographed with his shirt hiked up as he was pointing to the scar of his operation. Criticism makes him hard to live with for those closest to him, because he is ready to blame almost anyone but himself.

Like most men, the President is something of a tangle of contradictions, only more so than most. He can be sensitive and callous, cultured and crude, kind and cruel, understanding and unreasonable, and forgiving and vengeful almost at the same time. Above all, he wants everybody to love him all the time even as he twists their arms or kicks them in the face.

Under Bill Moyers, his relations with the press have improved, not because Moyers is necessarily more able but perhaps because he enjoys a closer relationship to his chief than did his predecessor, George Reedy, a former newsmen, and can therefore be more outgoing. Nothing so irritates newsmen as indecision on news and views.

Johnson wants his image kept glowing. In his drive to have everyone love

him he is often highhanded and even arrogant and at times more than a little

Example for Nation

Economy Gets Scant Notice In Omaha Job Corps Center

From the Omaha Evening World-Herald

The federal government and the Burroughs Corp. are considering expansion of the Women's Job Corps Center here in Omaha.

A decision involves both economic and humanitarian considerations. Let's look at some of them.

Burroughs officials say that the center is a \$1.5-million-a-year boost to the Omaha economy. It has brought educators and businessmen to Omaha. A number of the 130 staff members are college trained.

The center is training girls. It should be able to do that, since it has one staff member for every two or three students, compared to the 30-to-1 pupil-teacher ratio that public school districts try to reach.

The center has brought problems to the city—not of the magnitude in some other centers—but there have been reports of police problems, complications of interracial dating, caring for flunk-outs who are sent home only to return to Omaha because their hopes for the future are here. Problems are almost certain to arise in any such program.

Another question: Should Omahans encourage expansion of so costly a federal venture?

Burroughs officials say that the company is sponsoring the center for humanitarian reasons, for profit, and because it does not want to jeopardize its chances of receiving government defense and space contracts which compose a good share of its business.

Federal planners have shown in many ways that economy gets scant consideration in the program. Samples:

- Enrollees are not sent to the nearest center, but flown about the country. Omaha recently had enrollees from 36 states, but none from Nebraska.

- Scores of high school graduates are in the corps, although the federal government has a similar but far less costly program, the Manpower Centers, to train

foolish or ridiculous. Still, it's a sure thing he is going to keep on trying.

It is a strange thing that Washington is in the grip of the personality cult at a time when Russia has decanonized Josef Stalin and removed Nikita S. Khrushchev in a studied effort to replace the cult of personality with collective leadership.

(Copyright 1965, Chicago Tribune)

those youths in their home communities.

- The estimated annual cost is more than \$6,000 per enrollee. At least 15 students are educated in the Omaha School District for that amount per year

- Such ventures as flying enrollees to work at the New York World's Fair and at a Gemini launching at the Houston (Tex.) space center. Omaha-area school districts couldn't afford to send their most promising science students to the Gemini launch, but taxpayers' money was available to send corps girls there even though they aren't interested in careers in the space program.

The list goes on—for driver training which girls could get at home, for flying visits from federal officials and paid consultants, for searches for runaways, for chaperones to escort girls on out-of-town trips, for renovation of leased buildings, medical checkups and hair grooming, monthly allowances which rival a fighting GI's pay.

It is estimated that taxpayers will spend more than \$1 million for the "safety and security" services needed during the two-year lease of the Regis Hotel.

All this is for just one Job Corps Center, which accommodates fewer than 400 girls.

It is plain that the country could not afford to train all needy young people in such fashion even if it could be shown that the training was desirable beyond all shadow of doubt.

Millions and millions of other young people, some underprivileged and some not, have a claim on the taxpayer's dollar for their education.

But such students are bound to get shortchanged if many federal programs are as costly as the Job Corps. It is the obligation of all Americans to see to it that money used for education is used wisely. They should be doing some serious thinking about the wisdom of the government's plans to expand the Job Corps—in Omaha or elsewhere.



Press conferences such as this recent one may be a thing of the past.



'The Despoilers'—An Ugly Saga Of Corruption in the Capital

By EDWIN D. NEFF in the Republican Congressional Committee Newsletter

"Nearly half of a representative sample of the nation's voters believe that political favoritism and corruption are on the increase in Washington."—Gallup Poll, Oct. 31, 1965.

If Dr. Gallup is correct, the nation's voters will find their beliefs sadly confirmed in a new book published November 19 by Doubleday called *Despoilers of Democracy*. And the book could well become a damaging campaign document against the man and party presently occupying the White House.

The author is respected veteran Washington newsman and Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Clark R. Mollenhoff of the Cowles Publications. It might be said that Clark Mollenhoff is an angry man. For he has painstakingly collected and set down, detail by infuriating detail, a record of cynicism, blind conceit, greed, treachery and simple stupidity. Were it fiction, Mollenhoff's book would undoubtedly have been rejected by every publisher in the country as wholly unbelievable.

Is it conceivable, for example, that the ice-cold Robert McNamara, secretary of defense and former "Whiz Kid" of the Ford empire, would ram down the Navy's throat a fighter-plane too heavy for use on aircraft carriers, then burst into tears before a Senate investigating committee because it pursued the point with vigor?

And who would believe that a secretary of the navy could be so monstrously unbright as to solicit business for his bank on navy stationery while blandly denying any conflict of interest? The bank, meanwhile, had loaned money to the very company which was to build the plane under a multi-million-dollar government contract.

It might be said that Mollenhoff is more than just angry. He is deeply worried, not simply because there are these kind of men and worse who run the country, but because good men too often fail to become concerned, permitting the "despoilers of democracy" to remain in power.

"I fear," the author says, "that we are in real danger of losing the enlightened concern needed to save ourselves. . . . I fear that there is too much debilitating cynicism in the land and too little understanding of the importance of honest government."

It is Mollenhoff's purpose, then, not merely to scandalize us, but to awaken us. One can hope he has some measure of success.

In writing this book, Mollenhoff has done a notable reporting job. The facts on Bobby Baker, Billie Sol Estes, Elly Rometsch and other party girls are all there. So is Walter Jenkins and the amazing Don Reynolds, who provided Lyndon Johnson's stereo set—deep freezes and mink coats being unfashionable at the moment, out of respect, no doubt, for the Truman Administration.

There are a host of other, lesser known scandals, and some wholly different people—Otto Otepka, N. Battle Hales and his pathetic secretary, for example. Little people who tried to help their government—and for their trouble were shipped into a limbo only physically less terrifying than Auschwitz or Siberia. Their offense? They made

their superiors look very bad indeed, a fatal mistake around Washington, especially if you are right.

But beneath his crushing load of facts Mollenhoff is telling us some very old truths. He is, for example, detailing Lord Acton's political philosophy that "Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely."

For the story beneath Mollenhoff's story is simply that the American electorate has turned over altogether too much power—and much too much money—to a central government which now spends nearly \$120 billion and more every year. Neither the author nor anyone else of any political sophistication will believe that codes of ethics, conflict-of-interest laws or crime commissions will solve the problem of public corruption. His answer is simple: "Public interest, public understanding and a public determination to demonstrate that 'the people are the masters.'"

One could go further and suggest that big government has helped create this problem. For example, could Billie Sol Estes have fooled so many people for so long if the Department of Agriculture, with its welter of crop controls, acreage allotments and subsidies had not become such an administrative monster?

Billie Sol built his financial empire on the government's grain storage program. He was also selling farmers anhydrous ammonia, a chemical fertilizer, at a loss. His grain storage profits were intended to carry that loss until he could corner the fertilizer market in his Texas bailiwick. At that point, he would sell fertilizer at a profit.

Billie Sol also wanted to grow cotton at government-guaranteed profits. He had the land, but since he had never grown much cotton, he couldn't get government-supported prices without qualifying for additional government acreage allotments. Transfers of such allotments are illegal except for farmers whose land is claimed by eminent domain for public use.

Billie Sol and his agents scouted around until they found 3,000 acres in the South and Southwest belonging to farmers whose cotton acres were about to be



Pulitzer-Prize-winning author Clark Mollenhoff calls his book "the real story of what Washington propagandists, bureaucrats, mismanagers, influence peddlers and outright corrupters are doing to our federal government."

taken over by the government. Estes then "sold" these farmers his land so they could transfer their allotments. It was understood, of course, that the farmers would default on their mortgages and that Estes would collect both the mortgages and the allotments, for which he would pay the farmers. That was the heart of Estes' scheme which was obviously illegal. Yet Billie Sol was to find himself named to the National Cotton Advisory Committee by the secretary of agriculture himself—Orville Freeman. A bit of charm and lots of money to spread around had helped.

Shortly thereafter, in April 1962, N. Battle Hales, a Department of Agriculture lawyer, grew suspicious of Estes' cotton allotments. He tried to warn his superiors, but was ignored. When Estes was later arrested and indicted for fraud and conspiracy, Hales thought his position vindicated. Not quite. Instead, both President Kennedy and Freeman insisted there had been no favoritism shown Estes.

Hales wanted to show Freeman that there was plenty of evidence of favoritism in the department's files. When he tried to see Freeman personally, he was sidetracked by Tom Hughes, Freeman's administrative assistant. As he told his story to Hughes, Mollenhoff relates, Hales shortly found he was being treated as the culprit rather than as the accuser. Next, he was barred from his files and from his office.

When Freeman's staff members then went to Hales' office to commandeer his files, Hales' secretary, Mary Kimbrough Jones, 51, protested loudly and was

forcibly removed. She was then forcibly clapped in a mental ward at the municipal hospital. Meanwhile, Hales was shifted to another job and department officials started a whispering campaign against him. Hales, they said, was "disgruntled."

This same sickening policy of punishing the innocent and protecting the guilty runs through the Otepka and Baker stories and even extends to men of such impeccable character and professional standing as Adm. George Anderson, who was fired as chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. Curtis LeMay, Air Force chief of staff, who was reappointed to that post for only one year instead of the customary two. Their offense was to produce facts which contradicted Bob McNamara on matters of immense importance to national security.

Otepka's sin—and in the eyes of Secretary of State Dean Rusk it was a mighty one indeed—was that he was overzealous in turning up weak security practices at State, many of them dating from Rusk's appointment as secretary. When he went further and enabled a Senate investigating subcommittee to prove his case by providing the documents, Otepka too was driven from his office and his files. Had it not been for violent Senate protest, Otepka would have been fired. As it was, he was shunted into a meaningless job where he still is, awaiting a hearing.

Similarly, Don Reynolds, the Maryland insurance broker, who, with the help of Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.) turned up the most damaging evidence against Lyndon Johnson's protege, Bobby Baker, has been ruined professionally and financially. Baker, meanwhile, continues to prosper.

There is, of course, much more to this book. The detail of the nearly airtight Democratic press censorship which surrounds the governmental agencies, especially Defense and the White House, is ably detailed by Mollenhoff, who must contest it for his daily bread.

One sees, too, in this atmosphere of controlled news, the tremendous need for an independent Congress with its vital investigative powers which can at least partially penetrate executive secrecy, and for such valuable members as Sen. Williams and Rep. H.R. Gross (R-Iowa), who for years have been burrs on Democratic hides.

Again, this is not a book for sufferers from hypertension. But one remedy for that malady is loss of weight. And it is the conviction of many that one remedy for government corruption is a much less obese government.

Federal Court Decision: Hopeful Note on Voting

From the Indianapolis Star

In order to accomplish the goal of votes for Spanish-speaking Puerto Ricans, the federal act had to supersede a New York law which requires sixth-grade level literacy in English. This, the court said, is a violation of New York's right to make such a requirement. This is the vital issue.

Debate on the voting rights proposal raised in many minds the specter of abolition of all voting qualifications dealing with the competence of the voter. Generalized voting of illiterates would provide opportunity for all sorts of chicanery. The illiterate voter not only would be subject to manipulation by the person interpreting the ballot for him, but could have his vote stolen right under his nose and never know the difference.

We are encouraged by a federal court ruling in New York which says that a state has a constitutional right to impose a literacy test for voter registration.

This was a lower court action by a three-judge panel and the question will of course be taken to the Supreme Court. The ruling seems to be so clear-cut that the high court will be bound to decide one way or the other on this very important point.

The panel held unconstitutional a section of the 1965 Voting Rights Act which was designed to permit Spanish-speaking Puerto Ricans to vote in New York. The case does not involve, and probably does not affect, other sections of the act intended to overturn the use of literacy tests as a device to accomplish forbidden discrimination by race or color.

The 1965 act appears to pose no direct threat to most states which use literacy tests in fair, nondiscriminatory ways. Yet the act says literacy tests may not be limited to the English language. What help is it for the voter to be fluent in some other written language, if he is illiterate in the language of the election? The impact of the act in the New York situation is an attack on the principle of literacy tests as such.

The lower court decision is a bright note because it upholds the principle as constitutionally available to the states.

□ □ □

"QUESTION OF THE WEEK: Is President Johnson mad at Princess Margaret? He didn't even show her his scar."—By Jack Wilson in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Communists' Global Apparatus Sets December 20 As Deadline for Slowing U.S. War Supply Lines

By VICTOR RIESEL

A global campaign is being launched by the Soviets' labor strategists to cut the production, paralyze the transportation and slash the supply of war material to allied troops in South Viet Nam.

Deadline for action has been set for December 20.

What the Soviet's "labor desk" in the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USSR, hopes for are mass action movements in the free nations of the world. This is a drive targeted at inspiring wide defections of foreign crews aboard freighters shuttling war cargo to South Vietnamese ports from American harbors, from Indian and Chinese oceanic islands as well as from the key supply centers in Japan and the Philippines.

To parallel this effort at waterfront disruption, the Soviet global labor ap-

of instruction sent from Prague on October 29, Curran notified all crews on all ships to be on the alert for Communist action in ports across the world.

Curran also plans to call on his colleagues inside labor throughout the United States to funnel information into the NMU headquarters if anything develops on the rails or airports or in any communication and transport centers.

He communicated with the anti-Communist world coalition known as the International Transportworkers' Federation in London urging it, in turn, to alert its many affiliates.

"We have to fight as hard for our side," said Joe Curran, "as they are fighting for theirs. This is the kind of thing we should have been doing

to them on the Cuban run and to the ships which carry supplies to the North Vietnamese ports.

"Let's make certain that Defense Secretary McNamara knows what the other side is up to. Now perhaps he will put more American freighters on the high seas and stop chartering foreign flag ships, whose crews keep deserting just when we need to rush equipment into key Viet Nam ports."

What especially aroused Curran in the long document which Saillant rushed to thousands of unions on all continents was the following Communist call for sabotage:

"The congress [of the WFTU] appeals to the workers and trade union organizations of all countries, and especially to the transport workers and trade unions, those in other branches in con-

nection with the production, transport and supply of war material for the United States' war of aggression in Viet Nam, to make all efforts and adopt suitable forms and methods of struggle in order to boycott and prevent production and transport or supply for the American imperialists in their war of aggression in Viet Nam."

This mass movement on the labor front has been skillfully built for two years now. It began with the convening in Hanoi of the Conferences of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Viet Nam against the American Imperialist Aggressors in October 1963. Another such meeting was held early last June. There the action program was planned. Final touches were added in Warsaw last month.

Finally the Soviet-controlled global apparatus set December 20 as its own labor action day.

Soon we'll know if this *apparatus* is a paper tiger or whether they can chew up some of our supply lines.

(Copyright 1965, Hall Syndicate, Inc.)



Maritime leader Joe Curran has alerted his workers to the Communist plan.

paratus will attempt to stir mass street demonstrations as well as disruption in "factories, workshops and offices."

Just how much disruption, if any, can be wrought by the Soviets' labor front, the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), will be measurable only on and in the weeks after that deadline.

But no one needs a man in the Kremlin to document the orders for such an ambitious worldwide attack upon the supply lines to U.S. troops on the jungle and rice paddy fronts.

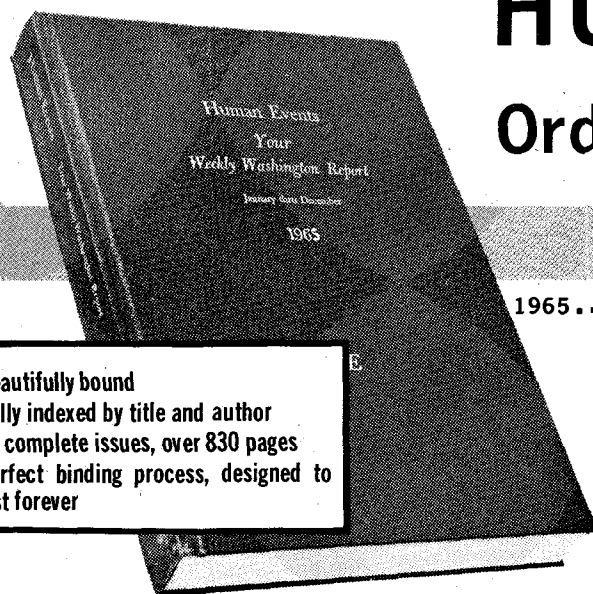
It is being directed by a brilliant, disciplined Muscovite Communist of French origin, Louis Saillant. His headquarters are in Czechoslovakia at Prague 1, Nam. Curicovych 1, telephone 67-856, where the Soviets have gathered a considerable number of American specialists. His instructions were dispatched to thousands of unions, Communist and anti-Communist, in many lands including the United States.

The Communist labor forces behind the Iron Curtain are expected to run mass demonstrations against "American imperialism." The United States is to be denounced and charged with using poison gas against civilians as well as for allegedly preparing to unleash bacteriological and chemical warfare against women, children and cattle.

On this side of the Iron Curtain, Mr. Saillant, WFTU general secretary, hopes to stir action even among non-Communist unions.

The most vigorous and immediate reaction sprang from Joe Curran, leader of the National Maritime Union (NMU). He acted swiftly on an international as well as national front. After examining the Saillant letter and document

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Interpreting 'Interpretive Reporting'

By MORRIE RYSKIND

(Columnist Morrie Ryskind has been a severe critic of modern-day "interpretive" reporting which, in his opinion, accounts for much of the slanted news stories in the daily papers. His attacks against this type of journalism embroiled him in a running battle with the Los Angeles Times, which has syndicated him for a number of years.

(The article printed below, which the Times refused to run, was the cause of Mr. Ryskind's resignation as a Times columnist two weeks ago. Mr. Ryskind writes:

("I was called and told that the L.A. Times would not run the piece because it disagreed with it so vehemently—which was its undoubted privilege. But then a second call told me the Times Syndicate would not submit it to the 30-odd other papers [including Human Events] which subscribe to my column and suggested I write another piece—on a different subject—to replace it. This I refused to do, because it assumed that the editorial policy of the Times was, ipso facto, the judgment of the other papers. I thought the editors of those papers should have the right to make up their own minds." Mr. Ryskind then sent out the column on his own.

(Mr. Ryskind's resignation from the Times and its syndicate, however, does not mean he will stop writing. Human Events readers will be happy to know that he has said he will continue contributing to these pages, albeit less frequently.)

Three questions from a high school lass with journalistic ambitions: "Suppose, as you charge, most reporters are liberal—so what? Do you imply they can't get the news as well as conservatives? . . . And what's wrong with 'interpretive reporting,' one of your pet peeves? Isn't it good to cover a subject in depth, so that the reader may get the story behind the story? . . . And who, in your opinion, is the best Washington reporter today?"

Well, missy, maybe I can answer your first query by plunging into the second. To me, any editorializing in the news columns is the equivalent of breaking the Hippocratic oath: it was regarded as a cardinal sin in my days at the Columbia School of Journalism.

Among our teachers were working newspapermen, such as the city editor of the N.Y. Tribune and the night city editor of the Sun. Once a week each of us was sent to cover an actual story, which was graded as though it had been written for their papers. Whether it was a milk strike or an interview with Judge Gary of U.S. Steel—who explained why his company could not afford an 8-hour day—you kept your sympathies to yourself. The editorializing was reserved—of all things—for the editorial pages. All they were after were the facts, ma'am, the facts.

And I'm still proud that the very first story I did for the old N.Y. World appeared precisely as I wrote it. It was an unimportant assignment worth only a couple of sticks—but I was a pro.

But some 20 years ago or so, the bright new blood of the N.Y. Times, whose tired old blood had gained an international reputation by its coverage of worldwide news on a "Who, what, when and where" basis, decided its readers were too dumb to understand what was happening and added "why." And

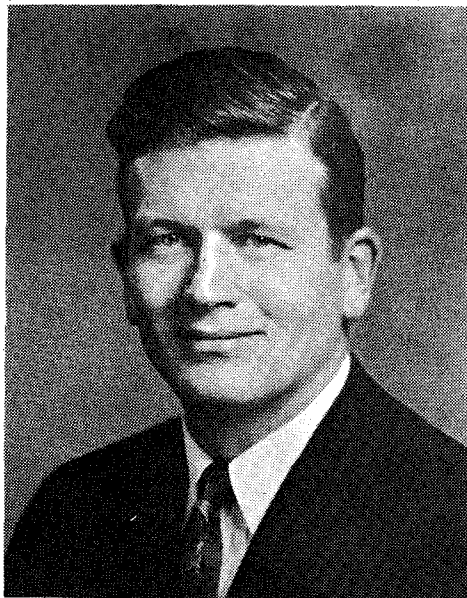
that's how psychoanalysis came to its news columns in the form of "interpretive reporting." It's all the rage now and, to my non-progressive mind, far more destructive than the Beatles.

Now, I object to being spoon-fed, whether by my intellectual superiors of the N.Y. Times or anyone else. I'd rather do it for myself, mother. If it's a murder, I want to know who killed whom and when and how before I listen to either prosecution or defense.

A topical example: to columnist William S. White, certainly no extremist, John Lindsay was a phony New York Republican, far to the left of the GOP mainstream; to Joseph Alsop he was a knight in shining armor, while Bill Buckley was a wild-eyed neo-Fascist. And these divergent views often appeared side by side in the same editorial pages—and rightly so.

But weave any of these opinions into a news column and you have not a newspaper but a Pravda—and whether of the right or left is immaterial. In neither case does the reader get a fair shake. (Though, to answer the lady's first question, that's why I think it matters that the working reporters are, overwhelmingly, liberal.)

And TV is even worse. Thus, Walter Cronkite on a news broadcast: "And



Is John Lindsay a phony Republican or a knight in shining armor? It often depends on the 'reporter' you read.

now Mike Wallace for a run-down on the New York race." And up pops Wallace, who quotes the polls, and then winds up with a sad sermon on how Buckley is killing the GOP. Mike Wallace, yet!

And I still think that Melville Stone is turning over in his resting place at what has happened to the AP since his day—the Stone Age. A recent AP dispatch told of the Kennedys withdrawing the name of the family friend

they had sponsored for a federal judgeship. And at the end followed the anonymous reporter's speculations as to why—which took as much space as the story itself. The inside story or a reporter's guess—who knows? But it all came under the heading of bona fide news.

And from this morning's paper: "Right-Wing Extremists Blamed for Vandalism at Peace Center." And don't blame the headline writer: the wording is exactly that of the story.

The difference may be subtle, but I'd have been out on my ear for that in my cub days. I'd have said the Peace Center head alleged that the damage was done by "right-wing extremists." For nobody can be certain yet who committed the crime—and the casual reader will accept the innuendo of the headline as gospel. It could turn out—as did the assassination of President Kennedy—to have been a left-winger.

As for your last question, missy: on my honor roll is a Washington reporter for a paper whose policies and presentation I don't always agree with: Bill Henry of the Los Angeles Times.

Though he sports a byline, he neither resides on Olympus nor colors his news with pseudo-Freudian interpretation, and might sock you in the jaw if you called him an intellectual. But he gives us who and what and when with unfailing honesty and a neat leaven of wit.

And, incidentally, though we appear in the same paper, I've never met him.

New Poverty Plan: Move Families to Training Camps

From the Allen-Scott Report

Anti-poverty planners want to "play house" with American families.

Under study by program-formulating officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity are unique proposals to install entire families in special training camps to live government-ordered lives.

The families selected for this unusual anti-poverty experiment would reside in government-built or leased apartments, with not more than a half-dozen families in each building. The fathers would be trained in new job skills; the mothers would be taught home-making techniques and attitudes; and their children would attend schools—all at federal expense and direction.

And their needs—furnishings, food, health, recreation, training and even clothing—would be provided by the government.



Sargent Shriver, head of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

As the anti-poverty planners see this extraordinary concept, it offers an "imaginative and promising solution" to the serious problem of retaining married trainees in Job Corps camps and other training installations.

Loneliness and homesickness are deemed a major cause of married drop-outs.

Although these trainees urgently need new skills to support their families, their dislike of being separated becomes so strong that it outweighs other considerations. So the planners reason that bringing the entire family to camp, putting it under one roof and training all the members will solve the problem.

The fathers will complete their courses; the wives will become better homemakers and mothers; and society will gain a rehabilitated family unit. That's the theory behind the novel plan.

OEO officials concede the cost of such a project would be considerable.

One conservative estimate for a camp of 200 families is \$2 million—or more—annually. Additional funds would have to be sought from Congress, as the existing anti-poverty budget would not cover the heavy increased outlay. How Congress would react to such an exceptional idea presents still another problem.

Meanwhile, the family training concept is spelled out in a prospectus prepared by a western subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. (IT&T), which would like to undertake the experiment under government contract. As envisioned in this memorandum, the program would accomplish the following:

- "Preserve the integrity of the family unit while training the young father and/

or husband.

- "Offer home skills and other specialized courses to the wives and/or mothers.

- "Prepare children for communal-type living and offer pre-school training similar to Project Head Start.

- "Offer trainees a sample of middle-class living, one family per apartment, etc."

The IT&T subsidiary prospectus stresses that life in a family training camp would be carefully patterned after and based on middle-class standards. Says this unpublished opus:

"The scheduling of all activities will be similar to that of a normal, everyday family. The father will receive vocational training in a time frame similar to an average working day. The mother will receive training and have sufficient time remaining for household chores, maintaining a schedule similar to that of normal families. The work-days of both parents will cumulate with the evening meal, thereby maintaining the normal whole family concept.

"Evenings and weekends will be free of formal training to permit family recreation and activities. Every effort will be made to afford a full calendar of social activities such as picnics, dances, cookouts, movies, etc."

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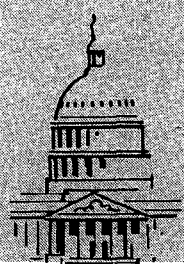
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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"With adjournment of Congress, members are back home mending their fences. For some it may be more a matter of mending their hedges."—The Nashville Banner

States' Rights Upheld

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R-Iowa)

A three-judge federal court has ruled unconstitutional a provision in the new Voting Rights Act which struck down a law of the State of New York which required that to be eligible to vote, a person must have the ability to read and write the English language. In holding that the provision represented an unconstitutional interference by Congress with a state's right to impose standards for voting, the court sustained the position of those of us in the House who opposed this particular section in the bill. As I said at the time, in accepting this provision the House succumbed to political demagoguery, for it was designed solely to permit thousands of Puerto Ricans in New York City who could not read or write the English language to vote.



It will be interesting to see if the Supreme Court upholds the decision of the lower three-man court. And there are other provisions in the act which many legal observers consider unconstitutional and on which the high court no doubt will be asked to rule. As I stated in the past, I firmly believe that all citizens who can qualify ought to have and exercise the privilege of voting. In keeping with that philosophy, I supported an effective voting rights bill which provided that the right to

vote would be protected equally in every state. Unlike the Johnson Administration's bill, which was enacted, this substitute would have protected the right to vote without providing further and unnecessary centralization of power in Washington. Moreover, it would not have interfered with the right of a state to set reasonable standards for voting as long as those standards applied equally to all citizens.

The President's Congress

By SEN. KARL MUNDT (R-S. D.)

If ever a Congress could be labeled as being controlled by a President, this session comes closest to that description. In the tremendous outpouring of legislation, consideration was frequently given with much haste. It's going to be recognized that the vast amounts of new control have been placed in the hands of the executive branch in which there are only two elected officials. Next year, it is anticipated Congress will take a longer, harder look at what it did this year. If it finds, which I think it will, that a truly thorough investigation is given to federal programs, that it has actually taken too much from the people by way of their rights of local government and self-determination, Congress will also learn, ruefully for those joining in the crash legislation effort, it also deprived itself of certain rights of determination and lessened considerably its role as an effective, independent third branch of our federal structure.

Federal School Tests

By REP. HAROLD COLLIER (R-Ill.)

Recent policies of the U.S. Office of Education have reached the point where they demand the scrutiny and remedial action of this Congress. Education and educational policies established in this nation are everybody's business. And when the U.S. Office of Education embarks upon the type of plan it has in the self-styled personality tests for school children, whether they are voluntary or involuntary, it's high time that every member of Congress and every citizen of this country be fully informed as to just what is going



on. The Office of Education has no right to secrecy regarding any of its policies or long-range plans to bring the traditionally free educational system in this country under the heavy hand of federal planners.

'Planners' Run War

By REP. CRAIG HOSMER (R-Calif.)

Do "planners" in Washington try too much to run the Viet Nam war? Most probably. The volume of "instruction" to generals and admirals "on the spot" is tremendous. They know as much about fighting this kind of war without letting it "get out of hand" as Washington does. They know the circumstances at hand much better. It would seem wiser to give them more authority while still reserving top policy decisions to the Pentagon.

Seems to Be Widening

The Honesty Gap in Washington

By REP. JACK EDWARDS (R-Ala.)

More than ever before, the big issue in federal government matters is the issue of morality. It is a basic principle of our system that government must be forthright and honest in its dealings with citizens.

Disagreement with policies is one thing. We recognize that always there has been and always will be room for honest differences of opinion regarding courses of action for the government to take.

But when the federal bureaucratic machinery distorts the truth and even denies the truth, then every citizen adopts an attitude of doubt, cynicism and disbelief. The basic morality of the government is then thrown into question and this is just what has happened in Washington.

The trend has been evident for some time. But three incidents recently bring it sharply into focus. The first was in the Dominican Republic crisis, where the government said we were not intending to intervene in that country's political affairs at a time when we were doing just that. One may disagree or not with the wisdom of what we were doing there at that time. But for the government to give its citizens an untruthful picture of its activities sacrifices a very great deal in terms of its effectiveness to act in any future international crisis.

When aluminum manufacturers of the country announced their intention of increasing prices on some items recently, the President reportedly was outraged. Washington promptly announced it was going to sell aluminum from the national stockpile, and denied that the two events were connected.

As one leading New York columnist said, the Americans who believed that government denial could gather together comfortably in any Washington telephone booth.

And finally, when Eric Sevareid wrote last week in a national magazine that the government had turned down at least two bids by North Viet Nam for entering into peace negotiations, the secretary of defense and others at first denied it.

In July the President had assured



Rep. Edwards

the nation, "I must say that candor compels me to tell you that there has not been the slightest indication that the other side is interested in negotiation. . . ." But last week, when the facts began to show, the State Department had to admit that Hanoi did make two bids for negotiations, once last fall and again in the early winter.

The department used its few special daily press spokesmen for contrived explanations of the whole affair. One writer even tried to say that Secretary Rusk handled the whole affair on his own and did not inform the President. This device was thought of as a means of taking Mr. Johnson off the hook. But few believed the story.

Those of us outside the inner circles of the White House and the State and Defense Departments are not in a position to advise how to run the war or what peace bids to ignore or to heed.

But we have come to an astonishing situation when the White House so obviously, and often clumsily, advances falsehood as truth, and when it displays such contempt for the principle of a free press and for the capacity of the American people to know the facts.

There are signs today that concern over this problem lies deep within the country's public affairs thinking.

It should.

Not Interested in That Poverty



Courtesy St. Louis Globe-Democrat



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Edmund Burke, too, is a man for our time: like us he lived in an age of revolution. He saw intellectuals of satanic arrogance itching to make mankind conform to their blueprints and contemptuous of every value that Christian civilization stood for. And he saw what it would all lead to: lawless mobs screaming for blood. Burke shows us why the one inevitably leads to the other—why the people we call Liberals make smooth the path to Auschwitz and Budapest... the Bay of Pigs... Berkeley... Watts. *Reflections on the Revolution in France* is more than an incomparable source of conservative ideas. It is one of the world's great models of vivid prose.

Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* proved that free enterprise made sense—and made prosperity. Smith, anticipating the bleeding hearts of our own day, showed how enlightened self-interest helps the underdog more than a dozen "poverty programs". Smith had an inquiring mind, an eye that missed nothing, and a pen that makes the ideas of freedom all but dance on the page.

Democracy in America is fascinating on several levels. It is a picture of our national character that still holds true in many ways; a knowing look at our political and social and religious habits (it took a sympathetic Frenchman to notice how really different we are); and, above all, a remarkable analysis of the prospects of freedom in a nation that, even in the 1830's, was moving fast from mixed and limited government to mass democracy. Because Tocqueville liked America and loved liberty, and because his own land made the easy slide from Liberalism to mob rule to tyranny, he has insights for us that we dare not ignore.

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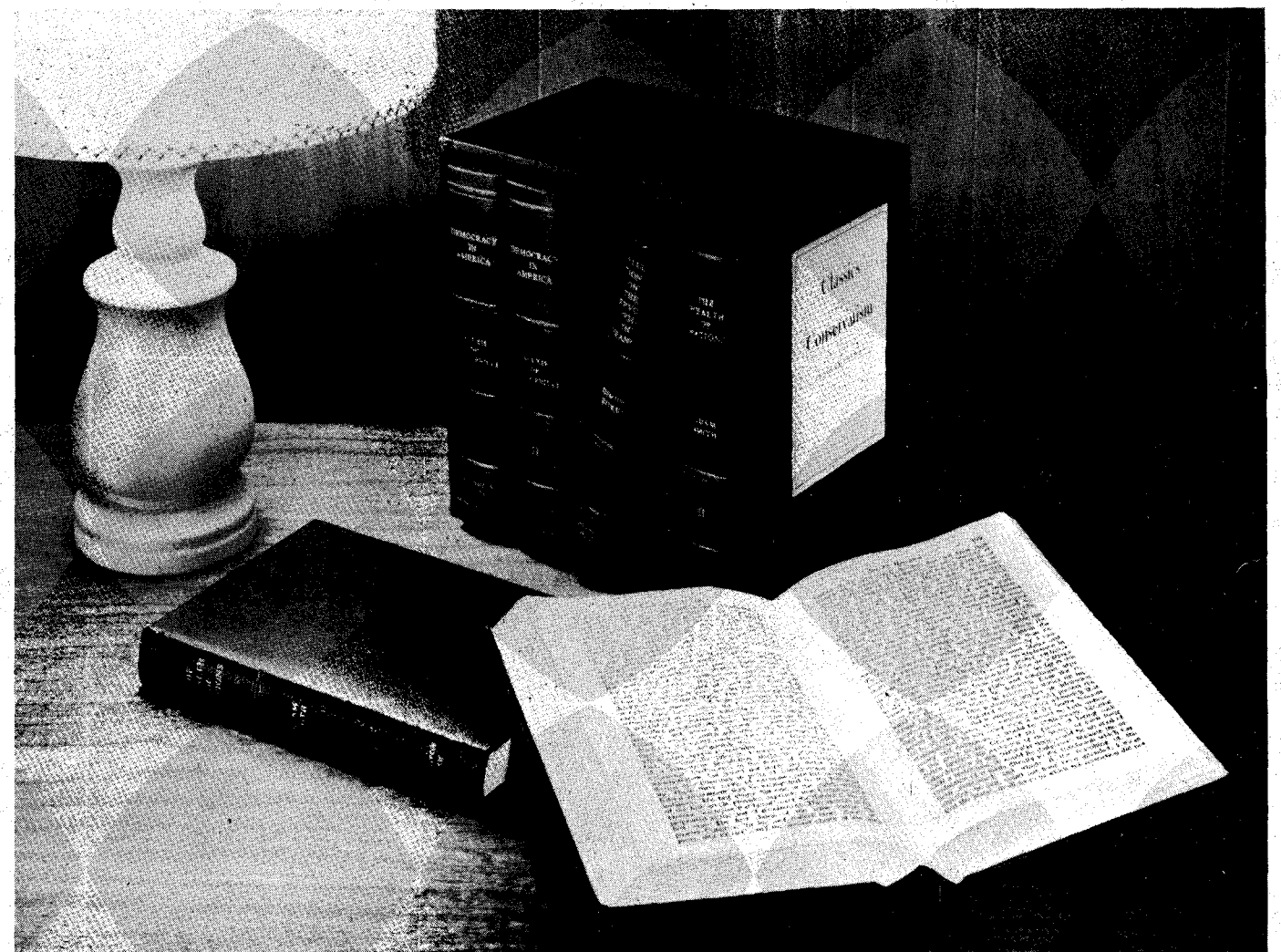
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